طاهر البياتي

اللغة الانكليزية
بطريقة مبسطة

للقراء بمستوى الابتدائية والمتوسطة
والاعدادية
ولمن يريد تعلم اللغة الانكليزية

قواعد
تمارين
كتابة الرسائل
امثال شعبية
حزورات
ترجمة
مصطلحات

هذا الكتاب عرض في المعرض الدولي للكتاب في القاهرة
وعليه طلب من قبل الجالية العربية في بعض الدول الاوربية
وامريكا واسترالية ونيوزيلنده

الجزء الاول

TAHIR AL BAYATI

ENGLISH IN A SIMPLIFIED WAY

Grammar

Drills

Letter Writing

Proverbs

Riddles

Translation

Ldioms

This book has been displayed in the international book-show in Cairo. It is in demand by the Arab community in some European countries, America, Australia and NewZealand.

ENGLISH IN A SIMPLIFIED WAY

by

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PREFACE

It is a recognized fact that English has been gaining much nportance at school, in daily life and in travelling abroad. Taking ese fields of application into consideration and aiming at making is international language easy to use, this book has been set to meet e need of the learners of English. Graded subjects have been dealt ith in a simplified way so as to eliminate boredom and make the ader more interested in this language. It is well known that the mere ention of grammatical rules is of no use unless such rules are ought into practice through exercises. To fulfil this aim, the book fers plenty of drills accompanied with a key. Also, to keep pace ith the modern techniques of learning a foreign language, multiple - oice exercises have been included. Therefore, it is advisable for ose who are poor in English to go through the book from beginning end.

In addition to the essential subjects, the book contains information writing a composition, setting a letter as well as the use of various ioms.

Much attention has been paid to correcting the common mistakes hich a lot of readers tend to make. Such mistakes are made in the use prepositions, the verb "to be" the verb "to have" and the verb "to " as well . Furthermore, a group of mostly needed everyday ntences has been introduced.

In conclusion, a source of pleasure and common knowledge is und in a selection of proverbs and sayings.

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مقدمة

مما لا شك فيه ان اللغة الانكليزية تكتسب اهمية كبيرة داخل المدرسة وفي الحياة اليومية وكذلك عند السفر خارج الوطن . لذا فعند اخذ هذه التطبيقات بنظر الاعتبار ولجعل هذه اللغة الدولية سهلة الاستعمال ، وضع هذا الكتاب ليسد حاجة المتعلمين للغة الانكليزية . فهناك مواضيع متدرجة تم شرحها بطريقة مبسطة تبعد السأم والملل وتجعل القارئ اكثر اهتماما بها . ومن المعلوم ان مجرد ذكر القواعد اللغوية ليس بذي نفع ما لم يصحب ذلك تطبيق لتلك القواعد باستخدام التمارين ، لهذا تجد في الكتاب عددا وافرا من التمارين مع اجوبتها الصحيحة . وللأخذ بالاساليب الحديثة لتعليم اللغة الاجنبية ، فقد اشتمل الكتاب على تمارين متعددة الاختيار . لذا ينصح القراء الذين يشكون ضعفا في اللغة الانكليزية ان يقوموا بدراسة الكتاب من بدايته حتى نهايته .

وفضلا عن المواضيع الرئيسة ، فان الكتاب يضم بين دفتيه معلومات حول كتابة الانشاء ، وطريقة وضع الرسائل بالاضافة الى مصطلحات متنوعة .

ولقد بُذلت عناية كبيرة لمعالجة الاخطاء التي غالبا ما يقع فيها الكثير من القراء كتلك التي ترتكب عند استعمال حروف الجر وفعل الكينونة وفعل التملك وكذلك فعل العمل

وقد تضمن الكتاب كذلك مجموعة من الجمل المهمة ذات الاستعمال اليومي .

وفي الختام يجد القارئ في مختارات من الامثال والاقوال مصدرا للمتعة والفائدة معا .

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How to Answer a Question
كيف تجيب على سؤال

First Pattern:

النموذج الاول : مثال :

1. What is Yousif reading. ماذا يقرأ يوسف ؟

He is reading a book. انه يقرأ كتابا

To answer such a question, pick the subject and put it at the beginning of the answer.

Then pick the helping verb and put it after the said subject

The question word "What" is replaced by an object for things

للاجابة على مثل هذا السؤال :

١ – استخرج الفاعل Yousif وضعه في بداية الجواب .

اذا كان الفاعل اسما فللاختصار يمكن استعمال ضمير بدله في الجواب كما يلي :

يُستعمل He بدلا من Yousif , your father , the boy ....

يُستعمل She بدلا من Selma , your mother , the girl ....

يُستعمل It بدلا من this bus , that house , a cat ...

يُستعمل They بدلا من الاسم الجمع مثل the boys , the girls , cats ..

٢ – إنتبه الى ما قبل الفاعل .

عند وجود احد الافعال المساعدة التالية قبل الفاعل ، اذكره في الجواب :

am , is , are , was , were , have , has , had , shall , should , will , would , can , could may , might , must , ought , don't , doesn't , didn't

٣ – اذا بدأ السؤال باداة الاستفهام What (ومعناها ماذا) احذفها وضع بدلها في الجواب مفعولاً به لغير العاقل (اي اسماً للشيء) .

Some more examples:

أمثلة اخرى :

- **What are the children drinking?**
  They are drinking milk..
- **What was the boy riding?**
  He was riding a bicycle.
- **What were the women buying?**
  They were buying some oranges.
- **What has your brother bought?**
  He has bought a camera.
- **What have the men eaten?**
  They have eaten some fruit.
- **What will the girl draw?**
  She will draw a map.
- **What would Maha make?**
  She would make some cake.
- What's mother cooking? تطبخ
  She is cooking rice. رز

للسؤال عن المهنة نذكر :

2. What does your father do? ماذا يعمل والدك؟
(or) What is your father's job? مهنة

He's a teacher. انه معلم

في مثل هذا السؤال احذف كلمة What واذكر بدلها مهنة معينه .

Note: The following short forms are usually used in spoken English:

ملاحظة : المختصرات التالية تستعمل عند التكلم عادة :

I am : I'm
you are : you're
he is: he's
she is: she's
it is: it's
we are: we're
they are: they're
I have: I've
you have: you've
he has: he's
she has: she's
it has: it's
we have: we've
they have: they've
I had: I'd
I shall / I will : I'll

you will: you'll
he will he'll
she will: she'll
it will: it'll
we shall / we will : we'll
they will: they'll
he would: he'd

Second Pattern: النموذج الثاني : مثالان :

In forming the answer follow these patterns:

1. Whom do you see at school? * What do you have for breakfast? الفطور
   I see my friends. I have eggs. البيض

'Do' is omitted if it comes before the subject and the main verb is not changed.

'Whom' is replaced by an object for persons.

عند وجود do قبل الفاعل احذف do في الجواب ولا تغير الفعل المذكور بعد الفاعل .

احذف Whom (معناها من) واذكر بدلها في الجواب مفعولاً به العاقل

لاحظ ان you تصبح في الجواب I للمفرد أو we للجمع .

ويمكن استعمال Who بدلاً من Whom. مثال :

2. Who do you see at school?

I see my friends.

في مثل هذا السؤال احذف Who واذكر بدلها مفعولا به للعاقل

3. To whom will you give the letter?

(or) Who will you give the letter to?

I'll give it to my brother.

احيانا يحتوي السؤال على حرف جر فيذكر في الجواب .

Third Pattern: النموذج الثالث : مثالان :

* When **does** the moon shine? يضيء

It shines during the night.

* When does he have lunch? الغداء

He has lunch at 1 o'clock.

'Does' is omitted and 's' for the third person singular is added to the main verb.

'When' is replaced by a certain time.

عند وجود does قبل الفاعل احذف does في الجواب وأضف s للشخص الثالث الى نهاية الفعل

عند وجود When أو What time (معناها متى) احذفها في الجواب واذكر بدلها زمناً معيناً .

عند وجود have ... does في السؤال فانها تحذف في الجواب ويذكر بدلها الفعل has

Fourth Pattern: النموذج الرابع : مثالان :

1. Why **did** your sister go to the doctor?

She went to the doctor because she was ill.

2 .Why did she wash the apple ?

She washed the apple to eat it .

'Did' is omitted and the main verb is changed into the past.

'Why' or 'What for' is replaced by some reason.

احذف Why (معناها لماذا) واذكر بدلها سبباً معيناً - وفي الجواب إما ان تستعمل because تتبعها جملة (اي تذكر فاعلاً وفعلاً) او تستعمل to يتبعها فعل مضارع (مصدر) مثل to work, to have, to eat عند وجود did قبل الفاعل احذف did في الجواب وحوّل الفعل المضارع المذكور بعد الفاعل الى الماضي

تنبيه : لتحويل الفعل المضارع الى الماضي راجع موضوع (الافعال القياسية والشاذة) في نهاية هذا الكتاب .

3. Where **were** you last night?

I **was** at the cinema.

'Where' is replaced by a certain place.

احذف Where (معناها أين) واذكر بدلها مكانا معينا .

لاحظ أن were you تصبح في الجواب I was للمفرد و We were للجمع .

4. Whose pen is this?

This is my pen.

5. Whose coat is on the chair?

Samir's coat is on the chair.

'Whose' is replaced by some possessive adjective, noun or pronoun.

احذف Whose (معناها لمن) واذكر بدلها إسما أو صفة للتملك .

6. Which apple do you want?

I want the red one.

* Which comes first, Monday or Sunday?

Sunday comes first.

7. Which is bigger, a cat or a dog?

A dog is bigger than a cat.

* Which pen is yours?

The one on the desk . الرّحلة

'Which' is replaced by the chosen thing or person .

احذف Which (معناها أي) واذكر بدلها الشخص او الشيء الذي تختاره.

8. How do you go to school?

I go to school by bus.

- How does Ali speak English?

He speaks English well.

'How' is replaced by some means, manner or state.

احذف How (معناها كيف) واذكر بدلها وسيلة أو طريقة او حالة معينة .

9. How many classrooms does your school have?

My school has fifteen classrooms.

'How many' is replaced by a certain number.

احذف How many (معناها كم) واذكر بدلها عددا معينا .

لاحظ المثال التالي :

10. How many apples are in the box?

Ten apples are in the box.

11. How much milk is there in the bottle? القنينة

There is a little milk in the bottle.

'How much' is replaced by a certain quantity.

احذف How much (معناها ما مقدار) واذكر بدلها كمية معينة .

12. How much does this bicycle cost? * How much is this pen?

It costs thirty dinars. It's two dinars.

في مثل هذا السؤال احذف How much (ومعناها كم للسعر) واذكر بدلها سعراً معيناً في الجواب .

13. How old are you? (or) What's your age? كم عمرك

I'm thirteen. (or) I'm thirteen years old.

'How old' is replaced by some age. احذف How old واذكر بدلها عمرا معينا في الجواب .

14. How tall am I?

You're 140 centimetres tall.

'How tall' is replaced by a certain height.

احذف How tall (معناها ما هو طول) واذكر بدلها طول الشخص .

لاحظ ان am I تصبح في الجواب You are

15. How often do you go to the cinema?

I go to the cinema once a week.

'How often' is replaced by an adverb of frequency.

احذف How often أو How many times (معناها كم مرة) واذكر بدلها عدد المرات .

16. How long is this table? ماهو طول هذه المنضدة ؟

It's two metres long.

17. How long did you stay in London? كم بقيت في لندن ؟

I stayed for three weeks.

'How long' is replaced by a certain length or duration.

احذف How long واذكر بدلها طول الشيء او طول الفترة الزمنية .

18. How far is it to the bus - stop?

It's only ten minutes' walk.

'How far' is replaced by some distance.

احذف How far واذكر بدلها مسافة معينة .

19. How high is that wall?

It's three metres high.

'How high' is replaced by the height of a thing.

احذف How high واذكر بدلها إرتفاع الشيء .

20. How wide is this room?

It's four metres wide.

'How wide' is replaced by a certain width.

احذف How wide واذكر بدلها عرضا معينا .

Notes:- ملاحظات :-

1. Who wrote this letter?

Selma wrote it.

اذا بدأ السؤال بـWho (معناها من) وكان السؤال لا يحتوي على فاعل (١) احذف Who (٢) ضع فاعلاً عاقلاً (٣) لا تغير الفعل .

*Who is that man ?

That man is my brother .

في مثل هذا السؤال يوجد فاعل لذلك ضع الفاعل في أول الجواب وانتبه الى ما قبل الفاعل حسب الشرح السابق .

2. * What made the tree fall down? ما الذي جعل الشجرة تسقط ؟

The high wind made the tree fall down. الجواب : الريح العالية جعلت الشجرة تسقط .

* What carries **the oxygen to all parts of the body ?**

ما الذي يحمل الاوكسجين الى كافة انحاء الجسم ؟

Blood carries **the oxygen to all parts of the body .**

الجواب : الدم يحمل الاوكسجين الى كافة انحاء الجسم.

* What comes after winter? ما الذي يأتي بعد الشتاء ؟

Spring comes after winter. الجواب : الربيع يأتي بعد الشتاء .

* What makes a ship sink? ما الذي يجعل الباخرة تغرق ؟

The storm makes a ship sink. الجواب : العاصفة تجعل الباخرة تغرق .

(or) The high waves make a ship sink. (أو) الامواج العالية تجعل الباخرة تغرق .

في مثل الاسئلة اعلاه كلمة What تعني ما الذي وفي الجواب **(١) احذف What (٢) اذكر بدلها فاعلاً لغير العاقل (٣) لا تغير الفعل .** لاحظ اذا كان الفاعل إسماً مفرداً يضاف s للشخص الثالث الى الفعل المضارع . أما اذا كان الفاعل جمعا فلا يضاف الـ s .

* **What causes disease?** ما الذي يسبب المرض ؟

Bacteria cause disease. الجواب : البكتريا تسبب المرض.

لاحظ ان كلمة bacteria هي في حالة الجمع لذا حذف الـ s من الفعل cause

3 * Is Ali at home?

Yes, he is.
(or) No, he isn't.

* Are you tired? تعب

Yes, I am.
(or) No, I'm not.

* Have you got a camera?

Yes, I have.
(or) No, I haven't.

* Can you swim? تسبح

Yes, I can.
(or) No, I can't.

* Was Nada ill? مريضة

Yes, she was.
(or) No, she wasn't.

* Were the girls playing?

Yes, they were.
(or) No, they weren't.

اذا بدأ السؤال بفعل ، إبدأ الجواب بكلمة .Yes (عند الاثبات) و .No (عند النفي) .

* Was it hot or cold last night?

It was hot.

اذا بدأ السؤال بفعل واحتوى ذلك السؤال على كلمة or فلا نستعمل كلمة .Yes أو .No في بداية الجواب

4. * Do you like tea?

Yes, I do. (or) No, I don't.

* Does this train go to Basrah?

Yes, it does. (or) No, it doesn't.

* Did John buy this camera in Paris?

Yes, he did. (or) No, he didn't.

اذا بدأ السؤال بـ Did, Does, Do نستعمل في الجواب نفس هذه الافعال اذا اردنا الجواب باختصار .

* Do you like tea or coffee?

I like tea.

* Does he go to school by bicycle or on foot?

He goes on foot. مشيا

* Did she buy a pen or a ball pen? قلم جاف

She bought a pen.

الشرح : عند وجود كلمة or في السؤال ، تحذف Did, Does, Do في الجواب كما هو مشروح سابقا

5. **Why didn't you buy the bicycle?**

I didn't buy it because it was old.

عند وجود didn't, doesn't, don't قبل الفاعل ، اذكرها في الجواب ولا تغير الفعل الذي بعد الفاعل .

6.* What do you do on Fridays? ماذا تعمل ايام الجمع ؟
I watch television.

اذا احتوى السؤال على do . . . do احذفها واذكر فعلا مضارعا مناسبا في الجواب

*What does a baker do?
He sells bread . الخبز

اذا احتوى السؤال على do . . . does احذفها واذكر فعلا مضارعا ينتهي بـ s للشخص الثالث

* What did you do last week?
We went to Babylon.

اذا احتوى السؤال على do . . . did احذفها واذكر فعلا ماضياً مناسباً .

* What must you do if you want to write a letter?
I must get a pen and a piece of paper.

عند وجود must, might, may, could, can, would, will ... قبل الفاعل ، اذكرها في الجواب واحذف do وضع بدله فعلا مضارعا مناسبا .

* What are you doing now?
I am writing a letter.
(or) I am doing my homework.

عند وجود were, was, are, is, am قبل الفاعل ، اذكرها في الجواب واحذف doing وضع بدلها فعلا مضارعا مناسبا ينتهي بـ ing, أو تستعمل الفعل do في الزمن المناسب إذا احتاج الجواب الى ذلك

* What has Yousif done?
He has written a letter to his cousin.

* عند وجود had,has, have قبل الفاعل ، اذكرها في الجواب واحذف done واذكر بدلها صيغة اسم المفعول . (التصريف الثالث للفعل) .

* What did the man want to do?
He wanted to get on the bus. اراد ان يركب في الباص

في مثل هذا النموذج احذف do واذكر بدله فعلا مضارعا مناسبا .

لاحظ النموذجين التاليين وقس عليهما :

7. a. What happened to the thief? ما الذي حدث للص ؟
He ran away. هرب

b. What happened to the old house?
It fell down.

عند وجود الفعل happened (ومعناه حدث) فانه يحذف عادة في الجواب ويذكر بدله فعل مناسب

Exercise 1

Choose the right answer: اختر الجواب الصحيح :

1. Where was he born? وُلِدَ

He ..... in Baghdâd.

(a) born (b) is born (c) were born (d) was born

2. What do cats eat?

They ..... meat.

(a) ate (b) eats (c) eat (d) eating

3. What will Huda buy?

She ..... a new dress.

(a) buy (b) bought (c) buys (d) will buy

4. When does this train leave? يغادر

It ..... at six o'clock.

(a) leave (b) left (c) leaves (d) I will leave

5. What is Selma reading?

She ..... a newspaper.

(a) reading (b) was reading (c) has read (d) is reading

6. How did your brother go to London?

He ..... to London by air.

(a) go (b) goes (c) went (d) will go

7. When can I see the doctor?

You ..... him at 8 in the evening.

(a) see (b) saw (c) can see (d) have seen

8. Who would the man meet at the station?

He ..... his friend.

(a) meet (b) would meet (c) meeting (d) meets

قارن اجوبتك مع الاجوبة المذكورة في نهاية الكتاب .

Exercise 2

Answer the following questions: اجب عن الاسئلة التالية :

تنبيه : كل جملة تكتبها يجب ان تبدأ بحرف كبير وتنتهي بنقطة .

1. What is your name?
2. How old are you ? كم عمرك ؟
3. Where do you live ? اين تسكن ؟
4. What is today ?
5. What was yesterday ?
6. What will tomorrow be ?
7. How many days are there in a week ?
8. Is summer cold or hot ?
9. Does Friday come before or after Saturday ?
10. What is your uncle's job? ما هي مهنة عمك
11. How many brothers do you have?
12. How tall are you?
13. How much do you weigh كم تزن؟
14. What colour is your hair?
15. What colour are your eyes?
16. How do you come to school?
17. How many pupils are in your class?
18. How many blackboards are there in your classroom?
19. What day in the week is a holiday in Iraq?
20. How many months are there in a year?
21. How many days does September have?
22. Has May thirty or thirty - one days?
23. Do you go to school in summer?
24. What is your favourite subject? ما هو موضوعك المفضل ؟
25. What would you like to be in the future? ماذا تريد ان تكون في المستقبل ؟
26. Is Iraq in Asia or in Africa?

27. What does your country export? يُصدِّر
28. When do people wear thin clothes?
29. What does a butcher sell?
30. What are tables and chairs usually made of?
31. Does your uncle live in Kuwait?
32. What happened to the ship?
33. Who brings the letters to our houses?
34. Who do you want to see?
35. Where did you meet Kamal?
36. Whose watch is this?
37. What is your brother doing now?
38. Was your father at home yesterday?
39. What do drivers do?
40. What time does the film start?
41. What makes the roads wet in winter?
42. What will you do tomorrow?
43. When do you usually have your breakfast?
44. How much cheese is there on the table?
45. How often do you brush your teeth?
46. How long will your mother be in hospital?
47. Did you see the film last night?
48. Who can you see beside that tree?
49. How far is it to the railway - station?
50. What did the children do yesterday?
51. Were you in Doha last winter?
2. Whose book did you find?
3. Which is larger, a village or a town?
4. Why do people go to the zoo?
5. Which dress did your sister buy?
6. Where do we buy bread?

57. Whose glasses are these?

58. Why didn't you go to the cinema with them?

59. Where must you go if you want to buy a book?

60. Why do we wear thick clothes in winter?

Negative النفي

First Pattern: النموذج الأول : مثل :

* Maha is at home.
  Maha is not at home.

* **Yousif has got a car.** سيارة
  Yousif hasn't got a car.

To change an affirmative sentence into the negative, put 'not after the helping verb.

اذا احتوت الجملة على احد الافعال المساعدة التالية ضع not بعده لتصبح الجملة منفية :

am, is, are, was, were, shall, should, will, would, can, could, may, might, must, ought

والافعال **had, has, have** إذا جاء بعدها اسم مفعول **p.p.** (التصريف الثالث)

Note: The following short forms are usually used in spoken English:

ملاحظة : تستعمل المختصرات التالية عند التكلم عادة :

is not	:	isn't
are not	:	aren't
was not	:	wasn't
were not	:	weren't
have not	:	haven't
has not	:	hasn't
had not	:	hadn't
may not	:	mayn't
might not	:	mightn't

تنبيه : كما تلفظ كلمة aunt الفظ كلمة aren't.

must not	:	mustn't
ought not	:	oughtn't
shall not	:	shan't
will not	:	won't
should not	:	shouldn't
would not	:	wouldn't
cannot	:	can't
could not:		couldn't

لاحظ أن cannot تكتب كلمة واحدة ومختصرها can't.

Second Pattern: النموذج الثاني : مثل :

* They live in Bahrain.
  They do not live in Bahrain.

* **I have lunch at school.**
  I don't have lunch at school.

f the verb is in the present, put 'do not' before it.

اذا كانت الجملة خالية من الفعل المساعد وكان الفعل مضارعا ضع قبله do not (وعند التكلم استعم don't) ولا تغير الفعل .

hird Pattern: النموذج الثالث : مثل :

Huda speaks English well.

Huda does not speak English well.

*** He has sugar with tea.** شاي

He doesn't have sugar with tea.

f the verb ends in 's' for the third person singular, put 'does not' before it and omit he 's'.

اذا كان الفعل ينتهي بـ s للشخص الثالث ضع قبله does not (وعند التكلم استعمل doesn't) واحذف ا s .

لاحظ ان has تصبح doesn't have في النفي .

ourth Pattern: النموذج الرابع : مثل

. I watched television last night.

I didn't watch television last night.

3. I had a letter from him.

I didn't have a letter from him.

. He wrote me a letter.

He didn't write me a letter.

f the verb is in the past, put 'did not' before it and change it to the present.

اذا كان الفعل ماضيا ضع قبله did not (وعند المحادثة استعمل didn't) وحوّل الفعل الماضي الى المضارع

لاحظ ان had تصبح didn't have في النفي .

تنبيه :لتحويل الفعل الماضي الى المضارع راجع موضوع (الافعال القياسية والشاذة) في نهاية هذا الكتاب .

لاحظ المختصرات التالية did not ; didn't ؛ does not : doesn't ؛ do not : don't.

There are some oranges on the tree.

There are not any oranges on the tree.

- We need some sugar.

We don't need any sugar.

عند وجود some حوّلها الى any عند النفي.

- I have got a lot of stamps.

I haven't got many stamps.

- He has got a lot of money on him. معه

He hasn't got much money on him.

- There is plenty of milk in the bottle.

There isn't much milk in the bottle.

عند وجود a lot of أو plenty of حوّلها عند النفي الى many اذا تبعها اسم عدد وحوّلها الى much اذا تبعها اسم لا يُعد .

3. - Sit down here.

Don't sit down here.

Put 'don't' before the verb in the imperative to form the negative.

عند وجود فعل أمر ضع قبله Don't عند النفي .

4. - I have my breakfast at six every morning.

I don't have my breakfast at six every morning.

- He has much difficulty in getting to school in time.

He doesn't have much difficulty in getting to school in time.

- I had a letter from him last month.

I didn't have a letter from him last month.

'Have, has,' or 'had' may be a main verb in some sentences. In this case it means 'experience, receive,' or 'take'. Therefore we use 'do' in the negative.

تُستعمل have, has, had كأفعال رئيسة ويكون معناها حسب الجملة مثل يأكل ، يشرب ، يستلم ، يتمتع . . . وفي هذه الحالة ضع قبلها عند النفي don't, doesn't, didn't حسب الفعل .

5. - You have to do it now.

You don't have to do it now.

- She has to leave early. مبكراً

She doesn't have to leave early.

- I had to go to the party. حفلة

I didn't have to go to the party.

When 'have, has,' or 'had' is followed by 'to' it means necessity. In this case we use 'don't, doesn't' or 'didn't' in the negative

had to, has to, have to تعني يجب وفي النفي have to تكون don't have to وتصبح has to في النفي doesn't have to وتصبح had to في النفي didn't have to .

6. - They do their work carefully.

They don't do their work carefully.

He doesn't do his best to help others.

- She did her duty well.

- She didn't do her duty well.

'Do, does,' or 'did' may be a main verb. It takes 'do' as a helping verb in the negative.

عند وجود did, does, do لوحدها في الجملة تُعتبر افعالاً رئيسية بمعنى يعمل . وتكون do في النفي don't do وتكون does في النفي doesn't do وتكون did في النفي didn't do .

Exercise 3

Change these sentences into the negative:- حوّل الجمل التالية الى النفي :-

1. I am going home.
2. My room was cleaned yesterday.
3. My father will buy some fruit tomorrow.
4. They sell stamps here.
5. I want to buy this shirt. قميص
6. These girls go to school by bus.
7. John likes swimming.
8. It costs a lot of money to go to Basrah.
9. Your friend lives in this building.
10. They played football last Friday.
11. I posted the letter on Sunday.
12. She gave me ten pounds.
13. My mother has washed some shirts.
14. That man can speak English.
15. Put this letter in the drawer.
16. There were a lot of trees in the garden.
17. We shall have a holiday tomorrow.
18. He read this book yesterday.

19. You should make some changes in the house.
20. He slept well last night.
21. There is some ink in the ink - pot. محبرة
22. There are plenty of oranges in the basket. سلّة
23. He does his work badly.
24. You have to leave just now.
25. I bought these trousers in Doha.
26. Please close the door.
27. The child broke some cups.
28. He did his best to finish the work early.
29. We had our breakfast at the airport. مطار
30. It rains heavily in Basrah during the spring.
31. I went to the pictures last week.
32. They come here every summer.
33. He could read well.
34. We saw a lot of birds in the cage. قفص
35. I asked her to make tea.
36. I have my lunch at two o'clock every day.
37. You ought to give him all the money.
38. I know where he lives.
39. She took the children to the zoo. حديقة الحيوانات
40. I think he will come soon.
41. This pupil worked hard last year.
42. This bus goes to Babylon.
43. My uncle sold his old car.
44. He may come in time for dinner.
45. She has two brothers.
46. I do my homework quickly.
47. You had to go by train.
48. Tea is grown in Iraq.

Interrogative الاســتفهام

First Pattern: **النموذج الأول : امثلة :**

1. Tom is at home.
   Is Tom at home?
2. I have got a pen.
   Have you got a pen?
3. The bus was full.
   Was the bus full?
4. My father has got a car.
   Has your father got a car?
5. I can swim.
   Can you swim?

You may come in.
May I come in?

7. I am ready.
   Are you ready?
8. You are early.
   Am I early?
9. I was busy.
   Were you busy?
10. I shall do it.
    Will you do it?

To make an interrogative sentence, put the following helping verbs before the subject. Add a question mark at the end of the interrogative sentence.

عند وجود احد الافعال المساعدة التالية في الجملة ضعه قبل الفاعل لتصبح الجملة إستفهامية :-

am, is, are, was, were, shall, should, will, would, can, could, may, might, must, ought

والافعال **had, has, have** اذا تبعها اسم مفعول (p.p.) **(التصريف الثالث)** **don't, doesn't, didn't**

ثم ضع علامة استفهام في نهاية الأستفهام

لاحظ ان I am تصبح Are you في الاستفهام

You are تصبح في الاستفهام Am I (للمفرد) أو Are we (للجمع) .

I was تصبح Were you في الأستفهام .

وتستعمل will مع you.

Second Pattern: **النموذج الثاني : مثل:**

* Doctors work in **hospitals.**
  Do doctors work in **hospitals**?

* I have a watch. ساعة يد
  Do you have a watch?

If the verb is in the present, put "Do" before the subject.

اذا كانت الجملة خالية من الفعل المساعد وكان الفعل مضارعا ضع Do قبل الفاعل ولا تغير الفعل .

Third Pattern: النموذج الثالث : مثل:

* My brother studies in London.
Does your brother study in London?

* She has a dog. كلب
Does she have a dog?

If the verb ends in 's' for the third person singular, put 'Does' before the subject and omit the 's'.

إذا إنتهى الفعل بـ s الشخص الثالث ضع Does قبل الفاعل واحذف الـ s .

عند وجود has نضع عادة does قبل الفاعل ونحوّل has الى have عند الأستفهام.

Fourth Pattern: النموذج الرابع : مثل:

1. The children played with the cat.
   Did the children play with the cat?
2. I saw you at the bus - stop yesterday.
   Did you see me at the bus - stop yesterday?
3. — I had my lunch.
   Did you have your lunch?

If the verb is in the past, put 'Did' before the subject and change the verb into the present.

اذا كان الفعل ماضياً ضع Did قبل الفاعل وحوّل الفعل الماضي الى المضارع.

عند وجود had نضع عادة did قبل الفاعل ونحوّل had الى have في الاستفهام .

تنبيه :لتحويل الفعل الماضي الى المضارع راجع موضوع (الأفعال القياسية والشاذة) في نهاية هذا الكتاب .

Notes:

1. - There are some men in the room.
     Are there any men in the room?
   - There is some meat on the table.
     Is there any meat on the table?

حوّل some الى any في الأستفهام .

2. - I bought a lot of books.
     Did you buy many books?
   - There were plenty of cars on the road.
     Were there many cars on the road?
   - The baby drank a lot of milk.
     Did the baby drink much milk?

عند وجود a lot of و plenty of حوّلها في الاستفهام الى many اذا تبعها اسم معدود، وحوّلها الى much اذا تبعها اسم لا يُعد .

3. - I usually have a sleep in the afternoon.
   Do you usually have a sleep in the afternoon?
   - She has a cup of tea in the morning.
   Does she have a cup of tea in the morning?
   - We had bad weather last week.
   Did you have bad weather last week?

'Have, has,' or 'had' may be a main verb in some sentences. To form the question, we use 'do'.

تستعمل had, has, have كافعال رئيسة ويكون معناها يأكل ، يشرب ، يستلم ، يتمتع . . . وفي الأستفهام ضع قبل الفاعل Did, Does, Do حسب الفعل .

4. - You have to leave now.
   Do I have to leave now?
   - He has to see a doctor.
   Does he have to see a doctor?
   - I had to go by air.
   Did you have to go by air?

When 'have, has or 'had' is followed by 'to' it means necessity. To form the question, we use 'Do'.

لاحظ أن had to, has to, have to تعني يجب وفي الاستفهام نضع قبل الفاعل عادة Did, Does, Do حسب الفعل .

5. - They do their work carefully.
   Do they do their work carefully?
   - I did it by myself.
   Did you do it by yourself?

'Do, does,' or 'did' may be a main verb. In this case we use 'do' to form the question.

اذا استعملت الافعال did, does, do لوحدها في الجملة فتعتبر أفعالا رئيسة بمعنى يعمل ، وعند تكوين الأستفهام ضع قبل الفاعل Did, Does, Do حسب الفعل .

Exercise 4

Turn these sentences into interrogative: حول هذه الجمل الى الاستفهام

1. It was cold yesterday.
2. My sister has washed the dishes. الصحون
3. It is raining heavily now.
4. Nurses look after sick people.
5. I brush my teeth before going to bed.
6. These boys come to school on foot. مشياً
7. An engineer works in a factory. معمل
8. Jane gets up early.
9. Siham speaks English well.
10. I found this bag yesterday.
11. She told me the story. قصة
12. You made this mistake. خطأ
13. I am his brother.
14. You must tell him everything about it.
15. Bakers sell bread.
16. I did well in the examination.
17. They were watching the ships. البواخر
18. She thinks it is cheap. رخيص
19. He ate a lot of meat.
20. There will be a holiday on Monday.
21. He dares to talk to tourists. سوّاح
22. I would like to have a cup of tea.
23. My father is in Bahrain now.
24. This umbrella belongs to me.
25. He bought a house and lived in it.
26. I can't see the door closed.
27. She lost all her money.

28. We need some tea.

29. There were a lot of people at the airport.

30. Each did his best to be the first.

31. I like watching TV.

32. You ought to get on this bus.

33. He has sent me some **letters.**

34. I want something **to** eat.

35. He visited a lot of **countries.**

36. I was at the party **last night.**

37. You have to wait for him.

38. I have got a watch on me.

39. There is a lot of petrol in the car.

40. He **has a lot of stamps.** طوابع

How to Make a Question
كيف تصوغ سؤالا

First Pattern: النموذج الاول : مثل :

1. Selma is writing **a letter.**
   What is Selma writing?

2. **He has bought a shirt.** قميص
   What has he bought?

To make a question, omit the word or words you re asking about and use a suitable question - word. If the sentence has a helping verb, place it before the subject. Put a question mark at the end of the question.

To ask about **an object for things , use 'What' .**

عند تكوين السؤال (١) نحذف الكلمة او الكلمات التي يُسأل عنها (احياناً تجد خطاً تحتها او تجدها مطبوعة بحروف بارزة او مائلة) (٢) استعمل اداة استفهامية مناسبة (احيانا تجد الاداة الاستفهامية بين قوسين) . اذا احتوت الجملة على احد الافعال المساعدة التالية ضعه قبل الفاعل :-

am, is, are, was, were, shall, should, will, would, can, could, may, might, must, ought **don't, doesn't, didn't**

والافعال **had, has, have** اذا تبعها اسم مفعول (p.p) (التصريف الثالث)

اذا اردت السؤال عن **المفعول به غير العاقل (أي الأشياء) استعمل أداة الاستفهام What**

2. My father is **an engineer.**

What is your father?

To ask about a profession, use 'What'.

اذا اردت السؤال عن مهنة استعمل What.

Second Pattern:

النموذج الثاني : مثل :

* I meet **my friends** at the bus stop.

Whom do you meet at the bus stop?

(or) Who do you meet at the bus stop?

*** I have a ball.** كرة

What do you have?

To ask about **an object for persons , use 'Whom' or 'Who'** .

If the verb is in the present, put 'do' before the subject.

اذا اردت السؤال عن المفعول به العاقل استعمل Whom او Who وإذا كان الفعل مضارعاً ضع do قبل الفاعل ولا تغير الفعل .

عند وجود حرف جر استعمله في السؤال . مثل :

* I shall give the letter to **Salah.**

To whom will you give the letter?

(or) Who will you give the letter to?

Third Pattern:

النموذج الثالث : مثل :

* The moon shines **at night.** (When)

When does the moon shine?

*** Tom has lunch at one**

When does Tom have lunch ?

To ask about time, use 'When' or 'What time'. If the verb ends in 's' for the third person singular, put 'does' before the subject and omit the 's'.

استعمل When أو What time اذا اردت السؤال عن الزمن مثل yesterday, at one o'clock, in 1970, in winter, last year, next week, on Monday, in July, two days ago. . .

اذا كان الفعل ينتهي بـ s للشخص الثالث ضع does قبل الفاعل واحذف الـ s.

لاحظ عند وجود has ضع does قبل الفاعل وحوّل has الى have .

Fourth Pattern: النموذج الرابع : مثل

1. My uncle went to the doctor **because he was ill.**
   Why did your uncle go to the doctor?
2. Tom jumped into the water **to swim.**
   Why did Tom jump into the water?

3. **We had a party yesterday.** أمس
   What did you have yesterday?

To ask about a reason, use 'Why'. If the verb is in the past, put 'did' before the subject and change the past into present.

عند وجود because او to (يتبعها فعل مضارع مثل to play) أو so that, so as to,in order to in order that, احذفها واستعمل Why.

اذا كان الفعل ماضيا ضع did قبل الفاعل وحول الفعل الماضي الى المضارع .

3. We buy meat **at a butcher's shop.**
   Where do we buy meat?
   To ask about place, use 'Where'.

استعمل Where اذا اردت السؤال عن مكان . مثل :

to London, near the river, in the garden, at the station, on the table . . .

4. I found **Yousif's** watch.
   Whose watch did you find?
5. **Selma's** father drove the car.
   Whose father drove the car?
6. That umbrella is **mine.**
   Whose is that umbrella?

To ask about the possessives , use ' Whose '.

للسؤال عن التملك استعمل Whose يتبعها الاسم المذكور بعد المحذوف **وأحذف صفات وضمائر التملك**

Tom's , theirs , ours , hers , yours , mine , their , our , her, ,his, your, my

7. Maha bought **the blue** dress.
   Which dress did Maha buy?
8. **The tall** boy is my brother.
   Which boy is your brother?
   For choice, use 'Which'.

اذا كان السؤال عن الاختيار استعمل Which يتبعها الاسم المذكور بعد المحذوف.

9. I travelled to Paris **by air.**

How did you travel to Paris?

10. That boy speaks English **well.**

How does that boy speak English?

To ask about manner, means or state, use 'How .

استعمل How اذا اردت السؤال عن الطريقة او الواسطة او الحالة . مثل :

on foot, by bicycle, on horseback, by bus, by car, by train, by air, by plane, by taxi, by sea, by land. . . quickly, slowly, carefully, badly, well. . .

11. There are **twelve** months in a year.

How many months are there in a year?

To ask about countable nouns, use "How many"

اذا اردت السؤال عن العدد استعمل How many يتبعها الاسم المذكور بعد المحذوف، مثل :

How many apples, How many boys, How many girls, How many books, How many men...

12. I bought **six pencils.** تنبيه : عند حذف العدد والاسم المعدود استعمل What.مثال :

What did you buy?

13. There is **a lot of** water in the kettle.

How much water is there in the kettle?

اذا اردت السؤال عن الكمية . استعمل How much يتبعها الاسم المذكور بعد المحذوف مثل :

How much milk, How much tea, How much water, How much sugar..

14. This pen cost me **three dinars.**

How much did this pen cost you?

To ask about uncountable nouns and price, use 'How much'.

الشرح : للسؤال عن السعر والنقود استعمل **How much** . مثالان :

- These trousers are **eight pounds.**

How much are these trousers?

He gets **thirty dinars** a week.

How much does he get a week?

15. I am **fourteen years old.**

How old are you?

To ask about age, use 'How old'.

اذا اردت السؤال عن العمر استعمل How old.

16. It's **one mile** to the station.

How far is it to the station?

To ask about distance, use How far .

اذا اردت السؤال عن البعد أو المسافة استعمل How far.

17. This classroom is **six metres** long.

How long is this classroom ?

18. I stayed in Doha **for one week.**

How long did you stay in Doha?

To ask about length or duration, use 'How long .

اذا اردت السؤال عن طول شيء أو عن طول مدة استعمل How long.

19. I am **150 centimetres tall.**

How tall are you?

To ask about the height of a person, use 'How tall'.

اذا اردت السؤال عن طول شخص استعمل How tall.

20. I visit my aunt **once a week.**

How often do you visit your aunt? عمة (او) خالة

To ask about frequency, use How often .

اذا اردت السؤال عن عدد المرات استعمل How often مثل :

once a day, twice a week, three times a month, several times a year . . .

21. This road is **twelve metres wide.**

How wide is this road?

To ask about width, use 'How wide'.

اذا اردت السؤال عن عرض شيء استعمل How wide.

22. The mountain is **9000 feet high.**

How high is the mountain? جبل

To ask about height, use 'How high'.

اذا اردت السؤال عن ارتفاع شيء استعمل How high.

Notes:

ملاحظات :

1. **A butcher** sells meat.

Who sells meat?

2. **Yousif's brother** helped me.
Who helped you?

للسؤال عن الفاعل للاشخاص استعمل Who ولا تغير الفعل

3. **The cup** broke
What broke?

* The heavy rain made the old house fall down.
What made the old house fall down ?

للسؤال عن الفاعل (غير العاقل) استعمل What ولا تغير الفعل .

4. **Yes,** you can sit here.
Can I sit here?

5. **Yes,** I want a cup of tea.
Do you want a cup of tea?

6. **Yes,** this bus goes to the airport.
Does this bus go to the airport?

7. **Yes,** my mother made some cakes.
Did your mother make any cakes?

عند وجود Yes احذفها وضع الفعل المساعد قبل الفاعل . وعند عدم وجود فعل مساعد استعمل Did, Does, Do حسب الفعل .

8. **No,** the postman hasn't come yet.
Has the postman come yet?

9. **No,** I don't like this food. طعام
Do you like this food?

عند وجود No احذفها واحذف كلمة not من الجملة وضع الفعل المساعد قبل الفاعل .

10. I didn't come to the party **because I was busy.** مشغول
Why didn't you come to the party?

عند وجود didn't, doesn't, don't ضعها قبل الفاعل عند تكوين السؤال ولا تغير الفعل .

11. I shall **go to the zoo** tomorrow.
What will you do tomorrow?
When omitting the verb, use 'What' and verb 'to do'.

اذا اردت حذف الفعل استعمل اداة الاستفهام What.

عند وجود must, might, may, could, can, should, shall, would, will ضعها قبل الفاعل واستعمل do بدل المحذوف .

12. I am **having my breakfast** now.

What are you doing now?

عند وجود am, is, are, was, were ضعها قبل الفاعل واستعمل doing بدل المحذوف .

13. Maha has **drawn a map.**

What has Maha done?

عند وجود have, has, had ضعها قبل الفاعل واستعمل done بدل المحذوف .

14. Nurses **take care of sick people.**

What do nurses do?

عند حذف الفعل المضارع ضع do قبل الفاعل واستعمل do بدل المحذوف .

15. A carpenter **makes tables and chairs.**

What does a carpenter do?

عند حذف الفعل المضارع المنتهي بـ s للشخص الثالث ضع does قبل الفاعل واستعمل do بدل المحذوف .

16. I **visited my uncle** yesterday.

What did you do yesterday?

عند حذف الفعل الماضي ضع did قبل الفاعل واستعمل do بدل المحذوف .

17. The children want to **go to the cinema.**

What do the children want to do?

في مثل هذا النموذج استعمل do بدل المحذوف .

Exercise 5

Make the questions for these answers:- كوّن الاسئلة لهذه الأجوبة :

1. The children are playing in the garden. (Where)
2. The film starts at 4. 30. (When)
3. My father is reading **a newspaper.** جريدة
4. People drink a lot of tea in the **morning.** (How much)
5. Babylon is about 90 kilometres from **Baghdad.** (How far)
6. He lives **in Kuwait.**
7. I met him **last night.**
8. She will go to market **on foot.** (How)

9. We shall need **a lot of** plates for the party.
10. These trousers are **his.** (Whose)
11. I arrived late because the train was slow. (Why)
12. We need **a lot of** sugar.
13. She does her work **well.** (How)
14. I go to the library **once a week.** (How often)
15. Stars shine **at night.**
16. He gave me **a present.** هدية
17. I was born **in Baghdad.**
18. They will leave for Mosul on Monday. (When)
19. **Yes,** you are too late. متأخر
20. Her father is **a dentist.** طبيب اسنان
21. I am **fifteen years old.** (How old)
22. **Father** told me to do it.
23. They lived in Bahrain for four years. (How long)
24. This is **Nada's** coat. (Whose)
25. **Thirty** chairs are needed.
26. **All the money** was stolen. سُرقت
27. Tables and chairs are usually made of **wood.** خشب
28. That is our car. (Whose)
29. I must **clean my teeth** before going to bed. (What)
30. He went to Basrah **by train.**
31. We cut bread with **a knife.**
32. I am free **on Friday.**
33. This watch is ninety dinars.
34. **The brown** dress is the prettiest الأجمل (Which)
35. I would like a cap **of tea.**
36. The journey took **seven hours.** (How long)
37. Planes leave for Paris twice a week. (How often)
38. **Yes.** I had a nice holiday. (Did)

39. I want to see **Mr James**. (Who)

40. It's **five minutes' walk** to the hotel. (How far)

41. He came to the airport **in a car**. (How)

42. They sat down **to rest**. (Why)

43. My brother travelled to **London**.

44. **No**, this pen does not belong to me. (does)

45. Layla worked hard last year. (How)

46. She has filled the kettle with water **so that *she can make tea*..** (why)

47. This coat cost me ***forty* dinars**.

48. She wrote **three** letters.

49. The boy ate **two eggs**. بيض

50. **Yes**, I can speak English.

51. The boys didn't play football **because it was hot**.

52. **Yes**, this bus goes to the station. (does)

53. I paid **four dinars** for the tickets.

54. He was born **in 1957**.

55. **Samir's** mother made this cake.

56. **Samir's mother** made this cake.

57. Letters are sent to America **by air**.

58. We buy vegetables at the **greengrocer's**.(where)

59. **Yes**, I like music.

60. The letter was posted by Muna. (By whom)

61. You should take this medicine **three times a day**.

62. A butcher **sells meat**. (What)

63. I lost **the new** pen. (which)

64. People wear thin clothes **in summer**

65. **No**, I haven't had my **lunch** yet.

66. He sold his car in order that he **could** buy a house. (Why)

67. It's **one mile** from the village to the sea (how far)

68. **Yes**, you know him. (do)

69.People go to the seaside <u>in order to swim</u>.(why) 70.The holiday begins <u>in June</u>. 71.I'm laughing at <u>a funny picture</u>.(what) 72.You left your glasses نظارات **<u>near the TV</u>. 73.<u>Yes,</u> we have got a double room** ،غرفة ذات سريرين **vacant.**شاغرة **74.We shall be staying in Rome <u>for forty five minutes</u>.(how long) 75.I feel <u>well</u> today.(how) 76.<u>Summer</u> comes after spring.(what) 77.My father gets <u>150 dinars a month</u>.(how much) 78.John has posted <u>the letter</u>. 79.The police have found <u>the stolen money</u>.(what)**

Tail – questions (or) Question – tags الأسئلة الذيلية

In spoken English there is a form of question added to a statement. It is called a tail - question or a question – tag.

السؤال الذيلي و يُسمى **tail – question** أو **question – tag** هو سؤال مختصر يُضاف عند التحدث إلى نهاية الجملة لغرض التأكد و معناه (أليس كذلك؟).

يكون السؤال الذيلي عكس الجملة : فإذا كان الفعل في الجملة مثبتاً فإنه يكون في السؤال الذيلي منفياً (أي يحتوي على كلمة **not**).

و إذا كان الفعل منفياً فإنه يكون مثبتاً في السؤال الذيلي أي تُحذف **not**.

و عند الإجابة على السؤال الذيلي فإن الجواب يكون عكس السؤال فإذا كان السؤال الذيلي منفياً فإن الجواب يكون مثبتاً و يبدأ بكلمة **Yes,** و إذا كان مثبتاً فإن الجواب يكون منفياً و يبدأ بكلمة **No,**

لاحظ أن فارزة توضع بعد **Yes,** و **No,**.

First Pattern :

النموذج الاول :

- Firas <u>is</u> at home, isn't he? Yes, he is.

جواب السؤال الذيلي مثبت / السؤال الذيلي منفي / الجملة مثبتة

تنبيه : ضع فارزة قبل السؤال الذيلي.

لاحظ إذا كان الفاعل إسماً مفرداً أذكر بدله الضمير **it, she, he** و أذا كان الأسم جمعاً أذكر بدله الضمير **they** و ذلك في السؤال الذيلي

- Layla isn't fat,سمينة **is she? No, she isn't.**

جواب السؤال الذيلي منفي / السؤال الذيلي مثبت / الجملة منفية

- The taxi has come, hasn't it? Yes, it has.

- The doctors are in hospital,المستشفى **aren't they? Yes, they are.**

If there is a helping verb in the sentence, use it in making the tail-question.

عند وجود احد الافعال المساعدة الاتية استعمله في تكوين السؤال الذيلي وعند الاجابة عنه

is سيصبح **isn't / are : aren't / was : wasn't / were : weren't / have : haven't / has : hasn't / had : hadn't / may : mayn't / might : mightn't / ought** ينبغي **: oughtn't / need not : needn't** لا حاجة

dare not : daren't لا يتجرأ — لاحظ المختصرات الآتية :

will not : won't / shall not : shan't / cannot : can't

تنبيه : الحرف **t** قبل الـ **n** لا يُلفظ في **must : mustn't**

لاحظ إن السؤال الذيلي لـ **I am** هو **aren't I** مثل :

I am good at English, aren't I? Yes, you are.

Second Pattern : النموذج الثاني :

- I draw أرسم **well, don't I? Yes, you do.**

- You don't go to school late, do you? No, I don't.

- The pupils do their homework carefully, don't they? Yes, they do.

If the verb is in the present, use "do" to make the tail-question.

إذا كان الفعل مضارعاً تستعمل **do** لعمل السؤال الذيلي و عند الإجابة عليه.

وإليك إستعمال الفعل **do : I do, you do** و يستعمل **does** مع **he, she, it** و مع الاسم المفرد و يستعمل **do** مع **we, they** و مع الأسم الجمع.

لاحظ عند وجود الضمير **I** فإنه يبقى في السؤال الذيلي و يصبح **you** في الجواب.

و عند وجود **you** فإنه يبقى في السؤال الذيلي و يصبح **I** في الجواب.

Third Pattern : النموذج الثالث :

-It rains in winter, إنها تمطر في الشتاء **doesn't it? Yes, it does.**

- A grocer العطار **doesn't sell fruit,** فاكهة **does he? No, he doesn't.**

If the verb ends in 's' for the third person singular, use 'does' to make the tail-question.

إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بـ **s** الشخص الثالث أستعمل **does** لعمل السؤال الذيلي و عند الإجابة عليه

Fourth Pattern : النموذج الرابع :

-Tom and John went to the zoo, حديقة الحيوانات **didn't they? Yes, they did.**

-Hazim did not travel by train, بالقطار **did he? No, he didn't.**

If the verb is in the past, use 'did' to make the tail-question.

إذا كان الفعل ماضياً إستعمل **did** لعمل السؤال الذيلي و عند الإجابة عليه.

ملاحظات: ١ عند وجود الأفعال had, has, have لوحدها في الجملة فتعتبر أفعالاً رئيسية و تعني (تملك، يتناول، يشرب، يتمتع، يستلم ...) حسب مفهوم الجملة، و عند تكوين السؤال الذيلي نذكر الأفعال المساعدة does, do للمضارع و did للماضي، مثل:

-You have a new mobile, don't you? Yes, I do.

-Your father has fish for lunch, يتناول السمك للغداء doesn't he? Yes, he does

-You had a nice picnic, نزهة didn't you? Yes, we did.

٢ عند وجود had to, has to, have to (و تعني يجب) إستعمل did, does, do لعمل السؤال الذيلي و عند الإجابة عليه، مثل:

-Susan has to help her mother, doesn't she? Yes she does.

٣ السؤال الذيلي لفعل الأمر هو will you، مثل:

-Keep quiet, will you?

Exercise 6: Add tail-questions to these sentences: الحق أسئلة ذيلية لهذه الجمل

1.You can type fast. 2.Sami didn't visit you yesterday. 3.The boys have played football. 4.The letter was posted in Mosul. 5.Rasha ought to study hard. 6.We shall watch TV. 7.The train won't be late. 8.He must leave for Dubai. 9.The bus hasn't arrived yet. 10.We have had a very good dinner.

Add tail-questions and give the right responses:

الحق أسئلة ذيلية و أعط الأستجابات الصحيحة لها:

11.You bought a computer. 12.He lives in Yemen. 13.There will be a holiday on Monday. 14.The girl dare not go alone. 15.She needn't wait so long. 16.You would like to have an ice cream. 17.Aseel's father is a farmer. 18.People go to the mountains in summer. 19.I speak English well. 20.You don't have to go just now. 21.There is not much meat in the fridge. الثلاجة 22.Your uncle will fly to Doha. 23.I have to get on this train. 24.You have seen this film before. 25.The sick man should take the medicine. الدواء 26.She doesn't dare to ask him. 27.The children sat in the garden. 28.You shouldn't make such a mistake. 29.Dogs can't climb تتسلق trees. 30.John wants to be a dentist. 31.You bought these trousers in Beirut. 32.You'll come to the party. 33.They had to rent يستأجر a house. 34.Tomorrow will be Friday. 35.You are listening to the news. الأخبار 36.There are thirty days in June. 37.You were in Kuwait two weeks ago. 38.Your mobile isn't in your pocket. 39.There is a library in the school. 40.You wouldn't like a cup of coffee. 41.Jack has to take the day off. 42.They weren't busy. 43.He hadn't met you before. 44.I was reading the magazine. المجلة 45.A nurse works in hospital. 46.They couldn't finish the work. 47.You've had a

fax from the company.الـشركة 48.Areej has been to London. 49.I mustn't get low marks.درجات واطئة 50.You knew that before. 51.He used to live in Basrah. 52.Your friend's name is Wisam.

Exercise 6 a : Choose the right answer: إختر الجواب الصحيح:

1.There is heavy traffic on the road, (is there, wasn't there, isn't there)?
2.Iraq exports oil, (does it, didn't it, hasn't it, doesn't it)?
3.Your mother will go shopping, (wasn't she, will she, won't she)?
4.A cat can't swim, (hasn't it, couldn't it, does it, can it)?
5.You haven't sent him a message, (do you, will you, have you)?
6.These books are not yours, (will they, have they, are they)?
7.You like swimming, (won't you, can't you, don't you, haven't you)?
8.The bank isn't open today, (was it, has it, does it, is it)?
9.Duraid won't come to the party, (can he, has he, will he, could he)?
10.James has won a gold medal, (hadn't he, hasn't he, can't he)?
11.Sonia made some cake, (doesn't she, hasn't she, didn't she)?

جواب تمرين 6 a : 1.isn't there 2.doesn't it 3.won't she 4.can it. 5.have you 6.are they 7.don't you 8.is it 9.will he 10.hasn't he 11.didn't she

Singular and Plural المفرد و الجمع

1.To form the plural number of a noun, add 's' to the singular.

يجمع الأسم المفرد بإضافة s إلى نهايته: مثل :

girl: girls; door: doors; month: months; gate: gates; clock: clocks;

2.If the noun ends in 's, x, ch, sh' the plural is formed by adding 'es' to the singular.

اذا إنتهى الأسم بـ sh, ch, x, s فيجمع بإضافة es إلى نهايته: مثل :

glass: glasses; box: boxes; watch: watches; dish: dishesصحون

لاحظ جمع ما يلي :

fez:طربوش fezzes; quiz:إختبار معلومات quizzes

3. – a – If the noun ends in 'y' and the 'y' is preceded by a vowel, the plural is formed by adding 's' to the singular.

اذا أنتهى الاسم بالحرف y يجب ان ننظر الى ما قبل ال y فاذا وجدنا أحد حروف العلة هذه u, o, i, e, a نضيف s الى نهاية الاسم . مثل :

day: days key: keys boy: boys Sunday: Sundays ايام الاحد

- b - But if the 'y' is preceded by a consonant, the plural is formed by changing the 'y' into 'ies'.

اما اذا كان قبل ال y حرف صحيح فعند الجمع نحذف ال y ونضيف ies . مثل :

lady: ladies baby: babies fly: flies ذباب

4. If the noun ends in 'f, fe', the plural is formed by changing 'f, fe' into 'ves'.

اذا انتهى الاسم بـ f أو fe فعند الجمع نحذف ال f و fe ونضيف ves . مثل :

تنبيه : لا يلفظ الحرف k في كلمة knife :

knife: knives wife: wives leaf: leaves اوراق

تنبيه : الاسماء التالية تنتهي بـ fe, f و تجمع باضافة s الى نهايتها :-

belief: beliefs معتقدات

chief: chiefs رؤساء

dwarf: dwarfs اقزام

grief: griefs احزان

gulf: gulfs خلجان

handkerchief: handkerchiefs (or) handkerchieves مناديل

hoof: hoofs (or) hooves حوافر

proof: proofs براهين

roof: roofs سطوح

safe: safes خزانات النقود

5. The following nouns have irregular plurals:

الاسماء التالية تُجمع بدون اضافة s اليها :

man: men رجال

woman: women نساء

child: children اطفال

tooth: teeth أسنان

foot: feet أقدام

goose: geese وز

ox: oxen ثيران

mouse: mice فئران

louse: lice قمل

penny : pence (or) pennies